NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

BANK OF SOMERSWORTH, N. H.

POSEPH A. STICKNEY FOUND DEAD ON THE PLOOR GRAVE FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE LEVEES WITH HIS SKULL CRUSHED AND HIS THROAT

CUT-THE MURDERERS NOT Somersworth, N. H., April 16 -- While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined rob-

bers, and during a herole but futile struggle to protect \$150,000 or more in money and securities, which were in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls National Bank of Somnear the desk which he had occupied for years. After killing Stickney, the murderers ransacked the vault at will, no one being near to molest them, and fled with all the cash it contained, except a five-dollar gold piece. As nearly as can be estimated without making a systematic examination of the bank's books, about \$6,000 was taken, but it is quite possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as no one but the dead cashler knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time.

The robbers, after knocking Stickney down with a blackjack, cut his throat. One hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds, which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault and which the robbers evidently examined hastily, were not taken. Neither was any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank. Nothing is missing except the cash.

No one was aware that there was anything wrong at the bank until nearly 2 o'clock almost an hour after the murder was committed. The perpetrators had ample time to escape, and this evening scores of deputy sheriffs, marshals, police and citizens are scouring this section of the State, and the adjoining State of Maine, which is fust across the Salmon Falls River, from this city. The men made their visit to the bank at the busiest time of the day in the locality where the bank is situated, and so completely and thoroughly did they accomplish the robbery that only an uncertain clew and a meagre description of them was obtainable up to So'clock to-night

The bank was besieged by hundreds when the news of the terrible affair became known, and large numbers of people came into the city from Berwick, Dover, Salmon Falls, Rollinsford, Rochester and other towns. Had the robbers been apprehended soon after the murder and robbery became public, their captors would have found it a difficult task to prevent a lynching in the Granite State. Great sympathy is exessed for the family of the murdered man. who, in addition to being cashier and a director of the Great Falls Bank, was City Treasurer. He was universally esteemed

No occurrence in Strafford County, not even excepting the murder of Deputy Sheriff Smith by the outlaw McArthur, at Barrington a few years ago, has caused such a tremendous sensation in this section. The town is alive with people and for miles around no other topic is dis cussed. The tragedy occurred during what is known as the noon hour at the bank, that is, from 12 until 2. It has been the custom for Mr. Stickney and the bank clerk, Mrs. Parker Swazey, to close the bank at 12 o'clock and not reopen it until 2. To-day Mrs. Swazey left her desk at noon and went home to dinner. She left the cashier looking over the bank's accounts. He usually remained in the bank until she re turned, but it is thought he was preparing to go out to-day when the robbers entered.

The bank is in the centre of the business part of the city, and dozens of people pass by at that time of the day. It is a two-story building, and stands at Market and Prospect sts., the rear of the structure abutting the side of a steep hill.

The banking rooms are on the second floor of the is directly opposite Vicksburg. of the structure abutting the side of a steep hill. building in the front, and the rear is on a level with the hill, from which there is an e

It is not known exactly what time the bank was entered, but it was evidently between 1 and 1:15 o'clock, as two strangers were seen going up the hill not far from the bank at 1:20 o'clock. One of the men carried a bag. The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at 1:58 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed, a local merchant, went up the staircase of the bank building and found the thick plate glass in the front half door completely shattered. He was considerably alarmed, and without waiting to inve.tigate he hurried from the building and called City Mar-

two men broke in the door and then found ences of a desperate struggle. On the floor great pool of blood was the lifeless body Mr. Stickney. His head had been nearly evered from the trunk, the cobbers having is threat. The head was marked with sev his threat. The head was marked with several deep gashes made by a heavy blackjack, and the skull was fractured. The body was covered with blood, and the wails and furniture here additional evidence of the terrible deed. It could be seen at a glance that Stickney had not died without fighting desperately. An alarm was quickly given, and all the officers available were notified and sheriffs, marshels and the police in Maine. New-Hampshire and Northera Massachusetts set at work.

The first clew that the officers found was obtained from Mrs. Joshua Smith, who lives near the bank, and Dudley Cheney, who was passing

The first clew that the officers found was obtained from Mrs. Joshua Smith, who lives near the bank, and Dudley Cheney, who was passing on the street. They reported seeing a man of dark complexion hurry up the hill carrying a bag heavily weighted over his shoulder. Mr. Cheney saw the man throw the bag behind a stone wall, change some of his clothes, and finally get into a buggy driven by another man, which went up the hill at a rapid gait. Other people reported seeing the buggy, and in West Rochester a dark sorrel horse and buggy were seen headed for Salmon Falls River. This outfit has disappeared, despite the fact that the whole section hereabouts is being searched.

despite the fact that the whole section hereabouts is being searched.

The inside door which led into the apartment
behind the counter of the bank was fastened
by a heavy from bar. Marks have been found
thowing that one of the men had endeavored to
raise the from bar, and Mr. Stickney tried to
keep the bar in its place. The robber was too
strong for the cashier, for the door was forced.
It was then that the cashier made his last stand
and was felled to the floor. was felled to the floor.

Physicians who have examined the body say Physicians who have examined the body say that it is apparent that the victim was pounded to death. Another fact brought out at the autopsy is that the weapon used to cut the victim's throat was a medium-sized knife, the blade of which was duil and left a deep fregular

Stickney was wealthy and was well known in New-England banking circles. He had been cashler of the Great Falls Bank for over twenty-five years and had been with the bank a much

affair recalls an attempt to rob the Stickney was gagged and bound. The vault was looked, however, and the men got nothing for

their pains.

The police know that two men from Waltham. The police know that two men from Waltham, Mass, were in Somersworth last night, and were seen at the station here shortly before noon. The description of one of them answers that of the man seen on Prospect Hill with a bag, and on this supposition the Waltham police were asked to find and hold the men wanted.

Waltham, Mass., April 16.—"Con" Hartigan, the New Freds.

the New-England ex-amateur 125-pound boxing champion, and a man named John Briggs were arrested at 4:23 o'clock this afternoon on suspicion of being concerned in the Teele robbery

picion of being concerned in the Teele robbery of Wednesday night. The officers at the police station had scarcely completed the usual search of the two men, which revealed \$80 and some Confederate coin, when a telegram was received from the Mayor of Somersworth, N. H., asking that these very men be apprehended.

There is much excitement in the city over the arrest and the men are making every endeavor to prove that they could not have made the journey of 100 miles from Somersworth in so short a time. After his arrest Hartigan is said to have semitted to the police that he had been in Somersworth to-day. He said that both he and Briggs went there on Wednesday, but was positive in worth to day. He said that both he and Briggs went there on Wednesday, but was positive in his statement that both of them left Somersworth at 10 o'clock this morning, coming direct to Bos-

HORRIBLE CRIME IN THE GREAT FALLS THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI STILL RISING STATEMENTS FROM THE FRENCH FOR- IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DINGLEY STEADILY.

IN MANY PLACES-EXAGGERATED REPORTS

OF LOSS OF LIFE AT DAVIS ISLAND-SITUATION ON THE

UPPER RIVER IM-

Memphis, Tenn., April 16.-Advices from Natchez and other points below Vicksburg indicate that the supreme test in the flood situation is near. The swift current is rising steadily and beating against the levees with such force as to cause the gravest apprehension at many places. At Natchez the river is near the top of the levee. All kinds of rumors have been current to-day regarding wholesale loss of life on Davis Island, but diligent telegraphic inquiry fails to confirm the story. It is known that three negroes were drowned on the island, but aside from these, no loss of life is known to have oc-

At Vicksburg the river is rising at the rate of four-tenths of a foot daily. The swift volume of water pouring out of the Yazoo into the Mississippi at a point twelve miles north of Vicksburg will continue for several days. The levees between Bedford Store, four miles south of Delta, La., to Duckport, six miles above, are in a precarious condition, and every man and boy available is at work strengthening the embankment. At some points in this stretch of levees the water is washing over and the greatest alarm is felt. A more cheerful feeling exists in the

At Greenville the backwater from Stop's Landing crevasse, which has been rising in the flooded part of the town for the last three days, is stationary, and will begin to fall to-morrow. Rosedale, Friar's Point, Helena and other places report an encouraging improvement in the situation. The river fell one-tenth of a foot at Greenville to-day, and the fall of two-tenths of a foot reported at Cairo gives hope that the flood will recede in time to make a good crop.

recede in time to make a good crop.

At Memphis the river is stationary. Encouraging accounts of the improvement in the condition of the overflowed territory above Memphis are coming in. There is a marked improvement and the outlook on the upper river is cheerful. New-Orleans, April 16 .- "Nineteen feet by April 20," says the Weather Bureau, as far as New-Orleans is concerned. It probably will come sooner. It will not mean any danger to the city, but water will cover the wharves and

wet the adjacent streets. The railroads are already elevating their tracks, and platforms have been built at stations, but the steamboats complain that no provisions have been made for them. The entire wharf front will probably

them. The entire wharf front will probably have to be rebuilt and raised.

The Louisiana line is atill holding, strange to say, though rises of three inches and more a day are quite common. It looks as if the limit of endurance or height must come soon. A much higher river will wash over many of the banks, and in their present softened condition they will be so badly soaked that it is a question of their ability to bear the weight against them. Still the work going on all along the line will help cut in the crisis. The flood wave has about reached the Fifth District, and if that and the Tensas pass muster there is no reason why the levees between Baton Rouge and New-Orleans should not escape. A second break on Bayou A second break on Bayou should not escape. A second break on Bayou La Fourche is not creating much alarm. There is now a crevasse on each side of the bayou, but the water could not have picked out better spots, running off into large areas of swampy lands. It has reduced the height of the bayou, and if the planters can hold the rest of the line many valuable plantations will be saved. many valuable plantations will be saved.

LOUISIANA LEVEE GIVES WAY. THE MISSISSIPPI BREAKS THROUGH OPPOSITE VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, April 16.-The levee at Biggs, two and a half miles below Delta, La., broke at 10 o'clock to-night. The crevass was 120 feet wide twenty minutes after it gave way. Delta

MISSOURI STATIONARY AT OMAHA. THE BIG RIVER IS THREE MILES WIDE AT LEAVENWORTH.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.-During the night the river rose two inches, but is stationary now, at Omaha and falling above. The work done on the threatened dykes during the night held back the flood, and this morning it seemed that the gravest danger had passed. The wind is from the south and the waves are driven away from the dykes. The water has spread a little more over the bottoms. but the additional damage is insignificant. Large gangs of men are still busy strengthening the t spots, with fair prospects of preventing the

weak spots, with fair prospects of preventing the Cut-off.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 16.—The river at this point has risen three-tenths of a foot since yesterday. The river here is fully three miles wide, extending to the bluffs in Platte County. A score or more of farms are almost completely inundated. The Chicago and Great Western road was compelled to abandon its trains here this morning, the water reaching to the fire-boxes on the engines. The Burlington and Missouri River roads are also experiencing more or less trouble.

Kansas City, Mo., April 16.—Submerged railway tracks between here and St. Joseph is the principal source of damage caused by the rise in the Missouri in this section. The Burlington tracks at East Leavenworth, Kan, and Hamburg, Mo., are partly under water. The railway people have garge of men working to prevent a washout, and whit's traits have been slightly delayed, there has been no serious damage as yet. West of Kansas City, Kan, the water has encroached still further on the Missouri Pacific tracks and may cause a delay in traffic on that road before to-morrow. The river here shows a three-inch rise since yesterday, and is still rising slowly. The gauge reads 21.5. The Weather Observer, Mr. Connor, expects a further slight rise, but says the river will probably become stationary about Sanday morning, remain so for a few days, and then gradually begin to fall.

RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS. MAJOR SANGER REPORTS ON THE CONDITIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Washington, April 16.-Major Sanger, of the Inspector-General's corps, arrived in Washington to-lay. He is the first of the officers sent out by Secretary Alger to the flooded districts to return to this city. He explained verbally to Secretary Alger just what had been done by him under his estructions to ascertain the condition of the sufferers and arrange for their relief. Major Sanger's district was in the Mississippi Valley, from Memphis down to Helena.

Before leaving Memphis he talked over the best method of proceeding with the Memphis General Relief Committee and the members of the Executive Committee. He found that they were accusmed to such emergencies as now confront them hartering a steamboat at Memphis, with the best aptain that could be found, a man who was willing to go anywhere to relieve distress, he took aboard two weeks' supplies of the character suggested by the Memphis committee and started down the river, accompanied by Colonel Rogers, chairman of the Arkansas Levee Board. It was found that the Memphis people had already estab-lished stations for the relief of the refugees in many places throughout the St. Francis district, in addition to the big camp they had pitched in West Memphis. All of these were visited, and in addi-tion Major Sanger established stations at other points where they seemed to be needed. The re-lief boat ran up the St. Francis and L'Anguille rivers and across country, over cotton fields and farms in every direction where it was supposed people were to be found in need of help, acting largely on the advice of the local relief committees

largely on the advice of the local relief committees along the route.

Returning to the main river, a visit was made to the Flower Lake crevasse, which was found to have extended to a width of 1806 feet. Major Sanger says that in the country overflowed from this break some of the richest bottom lands in the South are under water ranging in depth from two to twenty-five feet. As stations were established negroes were sent out in canoes throughout the flooded districts to tell the people where they might come. The limitation with extraordinary patience, clinging closely to their half-submersed cabins and undergeting hardships in the tope of better times. If the waters recede by May 20 all will be well with them, and, with economy and careful distribution, the funds already appropriated will be sufficient for the maintenance of the absolutely destitute. But if the water does not go down, and it is not possible to make a crop next summer, the distress will be terrible.

ROBBERS KILL A CASHIER. CRISIS OF THE FLOOD NEAR. FRANCE AND THE TARIFF. WESTERN SENATORS AGREE.

EIGN OFFICE.

M. HANOTAUX CRITICISES UNFAVORABLY AMERI-CAN CONSULS-ARBITRATION AND IN

TERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. Paris, April 16.—The Dingley Tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism in French mercantile circles, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to a policy disastrous in its effects on certain French industries. Some representations of this nature having already been made to members of the French Government, the Associated Press sent to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, a number of questions bearing on the tariff situation and the relations of the two republics. The French For-

eign Office returned the following written reply: "The Federal Government at Washington will succeed without any doubt in drawing closer the bonds which unite France and the United States by abstaining from overtaxing imported French goods, such as sparkling and still wines, brandies, silks, woollens, gloves, works of art, etc. To shut out of the United States by quast prohibitive tariffs the product of French industry and art will, evidently, have a contrary effect. "It is to be hoped this will not eventually be

done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great republics. They are bound together by too many memories and traditions for a veritable spirit of hostility to grow up between them. The solution of small current questions which give rise to negotiations between the two countries is, however, some times rendered difficult by the argumentative spirit of the American State Department.

"Although France has no grounds for complaining of the diplomatic and consular representation of the United States, there is, nevertheless, reason for stating that she has been surthelesa, reason for stating that she has been surprised at the attitude of certain American Consuls. One of them, admitted to exercise his functions in one of the great ports of France, seems quite recently to have undertaken the task of disparaging the produce of French vineyards. Incorrect statements, denied after inquiry by competent authorities, have been reproduced in official reports by the agent in question and made public in administrative documents.

Another agent who had also exercised the functions of Consul in one of the great towns of France, spoke of French wines—in the course of a lecture delivered in the United States—in most unfavorable terms, the worst terms. Both these agents represented French wines as watered, adulterated, mixed with plaster of paris, and composed of all sorts of noxious in-

"Cases such as these denote the deplorable tendencies and want of prudence of certain American agents." American agents, In reply to the question whether France would etaliate in case the tariff on French goods aliate in case the tariff on French goods ould be very much raised, the French Foreign

Office said:
"The answer to that is that France prefers to The answer to that is that is that relate the desired believe that Congress will examine the question with complete impartiality and that it will pronounce in the broadest spirit of goodwill and justice upon any proposals to charge high duties on French imports."

on French imports."

In reply to a question as to arbitration, the following was said:

"France loves peace and devotes herself to preserving it. She is, consequently, in no way hostile to measures the object of which is, in a general way, to safeguard peace. But before pronouncing on an agreement such as the one proposed between Great Britain and the United States, France would prefer to await the finni action of the Senate, and to see the result of the experiment, if any, to be made."

In answer to a question as to what co-operation France would give to bring about an international bimetallic conference, M. Hanotaux said:

The co-operation which France could give the United States in the assembling of a monetary conference would naturally depend upon the state of the relations between the two countries. As regards bimetallism itself opinion in France seems uncertain and very much divided."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DUTIES DEFINED.

SECRETARY LONG ISSUES AN ORDER WHICH IS THOUGHT TO ABRIDGE HIS AS SISTANTS POWERS.

Washington, April 16 (Special).-An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy which briefly defines the duties of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Under regulations heretofore in force, the Assistant Secretary was charged by naval regulations with the exercise of a general supervision over the bureaus of the Navy Department and those branches of the establishment coming unde them. In addition he was to perform such specific duties as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or required by law. The new order omits mention of a general supervision over the bureaus and branches of the Navy Department acting thereunder. To be more precise, it reads as

follows:

The Assistant Secretary will perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. All orders issued by the Assistant Secretary in the discharge of his duties will be considered as orders of the Secretary of the Navy, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

In the opinion of a number of naval officers the

new order materially abridges the authority of the Assistant Secretary, as it does not authorize him to exercise control over bureaus. They say that hereafter, when the Secretary of the Navy is at the hereafter, when the Secretary of the Navy is at the Department, the Assistant Secretary will exercise no right of command over bureau chiefs and the labor which they supervise. Of course, in the absence of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary will have full power over all naval matters. Whether this is the idea of Secretary Long cannot be authoritatively stated. The Secretary has not construed the meaning of the new regulation. An official at the Navy Department is authority for the statement that Secretary Long proposes to give the Assistant Secretary numerous and important duties, but that these duties shall be performed under his own general direction. That is, the Assistant Secretary is to have no authority independent of the Secretary. This rule is proper, necessary, in fact, in the military and naval establishments, in which there can be but one chief to direct affairs.

Among the duties which will be assigned to Mr.
Among the duties which will be assigned to Mr.
Roosevelt will be those relating to the employment Among the duties which will be assigned to Mr. Roosevelt will be those relating to the employment and discharge of the civil force at naval stations. Secretary Long is of the opinion that this question should receive careful attention and that strict orders should be drawn up and impartially and rigidly enforced. Promptly upon his assuming office. Mr. Roosevelt will be instructed to institute an inquiry into the management of civil affairs at naval stations. Complaints have reached Secretary Long that favoritism is being shown at Navy yards in employing and discharging laborers. Mr. Roosevelt will make an investigation into the matter, and report to the Secretary of the Navy 200 the facts. It is understood that another duty ty lie intrusted to the Assistant Secretary will be that relating to repairs of all naval vessels, at nome and abroad. The affairs of the Marine Cores will come under Mr. Roosevelt's attention; so will naval militia affairs. It is understood that when the new Assistant Secretary assumes his duties on Monday Secretary Long will designate what matters he is to take charge of at once. From time to time additional orders will be issued on the same subject. One thing can be said positively, that is, that Mr. Long has a high regard for Mr. Roosevelt and favored his appointment.

MAYOR HARRISON IN OFFICE.

HE MAKES FAIR PROMISES AND ANNOUNCES HIS APPOINTMENTS.

Chicago, April 16.-Carter H. Harrison was formally installed as Mayor of Chicago last evening. He delivered a short inaugural address, in which he promised to do his utmost to give Chicago a

he promised to do his utmost to give Chicago a good administration of its municipal affairs, and promised that all the pledges he had made during the campaign would be kept religiously.

Immediately after taking the oath of office he submitted the following Cabinet appointments which were approved by the Council: Robert A. Walter, Controller, Joseph A. Kipley, Chief of Police: Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works; Charles S. Thornton, Corporation Counsel; Denis J. Swenie, Chief of Fire Department; H. S. Taylor, Prosecuting Attorney, Robert E. Birke, Oil Inspector: Frederick E. Eldred, City Scaler; Dr. D. G. Moore, City Physician, Joseph Martin, City Collector, and Edward M. Lahiff, Mayor's private secretary.

tary.
The only hold-over in the Cabinet is Chief Swente to the Fire Department, who has been in his presit position for twenty years. The new Commissioner of Public Works is ex-Congressman Mesoner of Public Works is ex-Congressman Works in the Public W

Maillard's latest importations of Easter Novel-ties, Eggs, Porcelains, etc., are now on sale, B'way & 24th-st. Branch, Arcade, Equitable Bidg.—Advt.

BILL WOOL DUTIES DEMANDED.

A LINE OF AMENDMENTS DRAWN UP WHICH, THEY ASSERT, WILL CLOSE MANY LOOP-HOLES FOR FRAUD ALLEGED TO

EXIST IN THE MEASURE AS IT STANDS.

Washington, April 16.-The Western Senators ment to stand together for important changes sustained tremendous losses of gold from its in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. The movement are Messrs, Mantle, Carter, Shoup. Warren and Burrows. They have not only agreed upon a line of amendments, but have decided to insist on their inclusion in the bill. Their meetings have been attended by many prominent wool-growers. The proposed amendments are directed mainly to closing the many loopholes for evasion and fraud which wool men allege abound in the Dingley bill, and were also found in the McKinley law. An amendment was agreed upon providing that an additional duty of 4 cents per pound shall be levied upon skirted wools as imported in 1890, and prior to that time. The principal change, however, to be proposed, is upon wool and camel's hair of the third class. The Dingley bill proposes an ad valorem duty of 32 and 50 per cent respectively upon wools of this class valued under and over 13 cents a pound. It is proposed now to strike out the Dingley bill clauses relating to thirdclass wools, and to insert instead the following: On wools of the third class and camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 8 cents or less per pound in the general markets of the United States, the duty shall be 5 cents per pound, and on all wools and hair of this class, the value whereof shall exceed 8 cents per pound in the general markets of the United States, there shall be an additional duty of one-half of one cent per pound for each increase of one cent per pound in the value thereof.

It is said for this latter amendment, which is the most important of all those proposed, that It will largely prevent the frauds which it is alleged were perpetrated under the ad valorem leged were perpetrated under the ad valorem duties of the McKinley law, by reason of which, it is asserted, hundreds of millions of pounds of wo'd used in the manufacture of clothing which properly belonged in the first class were imported at third-class rates on the representation that they were to be used in the manufacture of carpets. The clause in the proposed amendment relating to third-class wools, designating the general markets of the United States as fixing the value of imported wools, is regarded as extremely important, as if this amendment is admitted it will practically destroy the opportunity for undervaluations which now exist through the practice of fixing the prices of these imported wools in foreign countries.

Other precautions will also be urged to this end, such as defining the meaning of classifications, so as to prevent restrictions such as have heretofore been used. For instance, the words Angora, Adrianople, Bagdad, etc., will be defined as indicating a class of wool regardless of the especial district in which grown.

Senator Mantle, who introduced the memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association in the Senate, says that these amendments do not nearly cover the demands made by the association, but in his opinion will be a vast improvement on the hill as it passed the House of Representatives. It will remain with the Western Senators, he says, "to say whether or not the proposed amendments shall become a part of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of the wool manufacturers as applied to wool shall outweigh those of the wool-growers themselves." duties of the McKinley law, by reason of which

them. Senator Higgs said: "Our report was verbal and we have decided not to make our statements public. The matter will be considered by the Finance Committee again early next week. I think we shall make a report about Mr. Easton next Tucsday. Senator Mullin, our chairman, has gone to New-York, and I doubt if we can hold another meeting before Tucsday."

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED IN MEXICO.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

El Paso, Tex., April 16.-Magdalena Calderon, a war veteran and a citizen of the United States, was arrested in Juarez, Mexico, last night, as he was arrested in Juarcz, Mexico, last night, as he was coming from an entertainment in Soion N.' Obras with his family and Pasadena Cueron. He was arrested at the instigation of the Mexican Consul, Malten, of this city, charged with being a conspirator against the Mexican Government. Colonel Buford has telegraphed the State Department at Washington, filing complaint and asking for a demand for Calderon's release.

MR. JORDAN MAY BE RETAINED.

WILL THERE HE A FIGHT BETWEEN PLATT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OVER THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURERSHIP?

Washington, April 16 (Special).-It is beginning to look as if no immediate change in the Sub-Treasurership at New-York were contemplated by the Administration. The Secretary of the Treasury is known to have a high opinion of Conrad N. Jor-dan, the present incumbent, and to desire, for the Mr. Jordan's commission is dated April 18, 1893, and his term of four years, therefore, would close on Monday. If he is permitted to occupy the place indefinitely, it is probably not due to a desire on the part of the Administration to retain his valuable services so much as the difficulty to find the right man as his successor. Senator Platt is known to favor the appointment of Ellis H. Roberts, who was Mr. Jordan's prefecessor. Mr. Roberts is a competent man, no doubt, but his appointment, it is feared, might prove distasteful to large and influential class of Republicans in New. Monday. If he is permitted to occupy the place large and influential class of Republicans in New-York, who seem to think that Senator Platt should not be allowed to dietate too many appointments. On the other hand, Senator Platt feels that he has received at the hands of the Administration, so far at least, little or nothing of value, and is said, in consequence, to be preparing himself to "insist" ipon controlling this important appointment.

upon controlling this important appointment. "The Star" this afternoon says:

If this is done (to retain Mr. Jordan indefinitely), it will be difficult to understand how all this can occur without arousing Senator Platt and the New-York Republicans to the fighting point; but a man whose word is never doubted is authority for the unqualified statement that there will be no friction over this place. If friction comes between the Administration and Senator Platt, as has been hinted at for weeks, it will have its beginning in the local offices in the State. All outward signs point to a crists in the relations between the Administration and the New-York Senator. The man who has long worn the title of the "casy boss" is now characterized as the "uneasy boss." The New-York Senator is harassed by the original McKinleyltes of his State. They are constantly on his track with schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the schemes to block his plans. There is now in the scheme to find the delegation is George E. At the head of the delegation is George E. At the head of the sufficient of Ward who wants to be Consul to Bordeaux, are other leaders of the delegation. In expressive modern English, they are here to "bust" the machine agreements in Western New-York. All these things make the Senator weary and may bring him to the fighting point. It is said that he has swallowed nominations made so far, but will never permit interference with local matters that have been agreed upon between himself and the Congressmen from the State who stand by him.

If Secretary Gage's plan is carried out, Senator Platt would get no chance to fight the nomination

If Secretary Gage's plan is carried out, Senator Platt would get no chance to fight the nomination of Conrad N. Jordan to the Assistant Treasurer-ship. The gossip is that the Senator would fight the nomination. By Mr. Gage's plan no nomination for this place will go to the Senate. Mr. Jordan will simply continue to serve. There would be no way for Platt to oust him. Platt would get no chance to fight the nomination

GOLD EXPORTS AGAIN.

LIKELIHOOD OF SHIPMENTS SOON TO JAPAN AND AUSTRIA.

There is a prospect of gold exports in the near

future. It will not be surprising if shipments are made within the next ten days. Until very recently it was thought that no gold would go to Europe this year, or, at any rate, until very latin the year. The outgo of gold, which now seems inevitable, will be due not to conditions in this country, but to the situation in London, or, to be more exact, to the position in which the Bank after several conferences have reached an agree- of England finds itself. The Bank has recently vaults, chiefly by reason of withdrawals for Senators most prominently identified with the transfer to Austria and Japan, especially to the latter country. The loss in gold bullion by the Bank the last week has been £1,998,719, or practically \$10,000,000. The shipments for the week to Japan and Austria were (991,000, or \$5,000,000. Sterling exchange in New-York is almost up to the gold-exporting point, which is calculated to be \$4 884 for demand exchange. While the posted rate for demand was unchanged yesterday, the actual rate was advanced one-eighth of a cent from \$4 87% to \$4 87%. The Bank of England's charge for gold bars is about one penny an ounce above the normal figure, and any additional measure which it may adopt to protect its own supply of gold will almost surely result in gold being drawn from America.

For another thing the stock of bills of exchange in New-York which two or three months ago was large—approximating at one time \$100,000,000, counting the bills hypothecated for loans—has been reduced to between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. This is the time of year when there is a large call for bills by commercial remitters, and the amount of new bills offering is not enough for their requirements.

mitters, and the amount of new bills offering is not enough for their requirements.

It is idle to attempt to say how much gold will leave this country between this date and July I, but whatever it may be it can readily be spared. There is a very large accumulation of gold here. The gold reserve in the United States Treasury aggregates \$154,000,000. The associated banks of New York hold \$85,000,000, of which a little over \$52,000,000 is deposited in the vaults of the Clearing House. Even should the gold to be sent abroad be taken from the Treasury reserve, the loss of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 would still leave the Government with an ample store.

with an ample store.
While the orders for the gold will come from London, the shipments will probably be made to Japan and Austria direct. Accordingly, a large part of the shipments may be made from San Francisco. Japan and Austria are acquiring gold to place themselves on a gold currency basis.

DIES WHEN FREED FROM JAIL.

PETER CHESLEY, WHO DESERTED HIS MISTRESS WHEN SHE WAS DYING, HIMSELF COMMITS SUICIDE.

Peter Chesley, an electrician, forty years old, with offices in Ann-st., committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum at No. 180 Park Row. He died in

the Hudson Street Hospital. Thesley was the man who accompanied Jennie Rhees to the Hatel de France, in Macdougal-st. three weeks ago. The woman was found dead in ed the next morning. Chesley had left her, and e was suspected of having been the cause of her sentatives. It will remain with the Western Senators, he says, "to say whether or not the proposed amendments shall become a part of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of the wool manufacturers as applied to wool shall outweigh those of the wool-growers themselves."

REPORT ON EASTON'S ACCOUNTS.

THEY HAVE BEEN EXAMINED AND THE SENATE WILL HEAR ABOUT THEM NEXT WEEK.
Albany, April 16 (Special)—The sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, or at least the Republican part of it, which has been inspecting the books of Frederick P. Easton, Superintendent of Public Ruildings, made its report to the Finance Committee are Senator Higgins and Senator Harrison. The Finance Committee met behind closed doors and discussed the report for several hours, after several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours, and discussed the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the Finance Committee adjourned all the members declined to state the nature of the report for several hours' secret session, the proposed to the death and held to awalt the action o

Southern cruise. He was seen at his home, No. \$40 Fifth-ave., last night just as he was about to start for the Grand Central Station to take a train for Rhinecilff, where he has his country place. He looked sunburned and the picture of health as the

result of his voyage in the tropics.
"How did you enjoy your cruise?" the reporter

"I never enjoyed anything more in my life," he

Won't you give me a brief outline of your trip.

and the places visited?"
"The Nourmahal left here," said the Colonel,

and the places visited?"

"The Nourmahal left here," said the Colonel, "February II, and we followed by train a few days later, joining her at Tampa. We then visited Key West, Hayti, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad, where we played golf and saw the asphalt lake, We also stopped at Jamaica and several other islands. We found the English colonies well administered and attractive; the French ports of Basse Terre and Point-a-Pitre, or Guadeloupe, were dirty, while, excepting La Guayra and Caracas, on the mainland of South America, the places in which Spanish is spoken seem most behind the times. We saw several small Spanish gunboats along the Cuban shores and, near the west end, made out in the twilight what looked like a large Spanish cruiser."

"Do you think Cuba would be a desirable addition to the United States?" the reporter asked.

"Splendid," Mr. Astor replied. "I think it will be a great mistake if our Government misses any good opportunity of acquiring it. When we contrast its present condition with its possibilities we see how far short of the attainable it has fallen. Cuba is practically unexplored, but we know it contains from ore and is capable of producing almost anything. It is slightly larger than Massachusetts and Maine combined, but had less than half their population when the present war began. It is strategically the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and almost essential to the United States, if we wish to control the Nicaragua Canal, which will, of course, be built some day."

Mr. Astor left the Nourmahal at Punta Gorda, Fia. with instructions to proceed to New-York, and returned here with his friends in a private car.

\*\*CABLE-CAR PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP.\*\*

CABLE-CAR PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP.

THE GRIPMAN APPLIES HIS BRAKE SUDDENLY AND AN AMBULANCE SURGEON IS NEEDED AFTERWARD.

Passengers in a south-bound cable-car were badly shaken up last night at One-hundred-and-thirdand Lexington-ave. The car was going up Duffy's Hill, which extends from One-hundred-and third-st. to One-hundred-and-second-st., when the gripman applied his brake, and the car came to a sudden stop. The hill is steep, and the dozen passudden stop. The hill is steep, and the dozen passengers in the car were thrown into a heap at the rear end of the car. William Keefe, of No. 563 Lenox-ave. Daniel J. McMara, of No. 327 East Eighty-eighth-st., and John Williams, of No. 335 West Fifty-first-st., were severely bruised and were attended by an ambulance surgeon from Hariem Hospital before they went home. Several windows of the car were broken, but no other damage was done

DUMPED OUT OF A CANOE AND DROWNED. Pittsfield, Me., April 16.-Ralph D. Jenkins, son of Pittsheld, Me., April 16.—Ralph D. Jenkins, son of F. D. Jenkins, a well-known citizen of this place, was drowned in the river about a haif-mile below here to-day. Young Jenkins and Everett Call started on a duck-hunting expedition in a canoe. When not far from the dity the craft was accidentally capsized and both its inmates were thrown into the water. Jenkins sank at once. Call after a severe struggle reached shore in an exhausted condition.

BIG CATCH OF TROUT.

Maddletown, N. Y., April 16. Notwithstanding the high water and muddy streams, many trout fishermen were out fo-day. Andrew H. Jackson, of New-Nen were out fo-day. Andrew H. Jackson, of New-York, fished in Sandbar Creek, near Mountaindale, in company with Jacob Gunther, one of the most ex-perienced fishermen of this city, and secured 142 irout, welching from a quarter of a pound to a pound and a half each. This is one of the best catches made in years.

EASTER EGGS.—Hope Company, No. 41 Nassau-st., show a magnificent stock in Rich Silk and Por-celain, some just off the steamer.—Advt.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SURPRISING DISCLOSURES ABOUT TWO NEW-BEDFORD CONCERNS.

NOTES FOR \$2,400,000 NOT MENTIONED IN THEIR

RECEIVERS FOR BIG MILLS.

REPORTS TO THE STATE BY THE BENNETT AND COLUMBIA COMPANIES - BOOK-

KEEPING TO CONCEAL LOSSES.

New-Bedford, Mass., April 16 .- At a meeting of the creditors of the Bennett and Columbia mill corporations to-day it was discovered that \$2,400,000 in notes of the two concerns had been issued, of which no account has appeared in the returns submitted by them to the State. Upon learning this and that more than \$100,000 had been charged to the account of the plant, when It should have appeared as profit and loss, thereby showing a surplus instead of a deficit, it was voted to place both corporations in the hands of receivers. The disclosures which resulted from the examination of the affairs of the companies showed them to be in much worse condition than had been anticipated, and it is left to the discretion of the receivers whether or not they shall be petitioned into insolvency.

cooms at noon. The first business was that of receiving the report of experts who have been examining the books. From this it appeared that not only have notes of the corporations aggregating \$2,400,000 been issued, of which no account has been made, as required by law, but also that notes of the Lambeth Rope Company to the amount of \$40,000 have long been carried. Further than this, the Columbia Company, it is feared, is so deeply involved as to make the future of the corporation well nigh hopeless. It was learned to-day that notes held by the Bennett Mills to an amount in excess of \$500,000 are included in its indebtedness.

The bookkeeping of both concerns was found to be faulty and misleading, the plant account being a sort of refuge for troublesome balances which have gone on increasing until they amount to more than \$100,000, most of which, in the opinion of the experts, should have been charged to profit and loss. The result is that the mills have ostensibly been making money, when the facts probably are otherwise.

After a full discussion of the situation it was roted to place the matter in the hands of five receivers, who are empowered to act for the best interests of all concerned, and to petition the companies into bankruptcy, if such a course is deemed wise. Dr. Stephen W. Hayes, Andrew G. Pierce, jr., Oliver Prescott, jr., Theophilus King, of the Bank of Redemption, of Boston, and Frederick C. Sayles, of Pawtucket, were selected as receivers, and authorized to petition the Court for appointment to act in that capacity.

At the meeting Dr. Hayes, the recently elected president of the corporations, explained what had led up to the present crisis. He said he had been chosen president of the two corporations late on Saturday afternoon, and had started an investigation into the condition of the mills. went to Boston and there found that proceedings had been begun against them. He at once secured the services of Mr. Parker, an expert, in Boston, Mr. Parker came to New-Redford the next day with his assistant, and had since been at work with the mill experts night and day, pre-paring for this meeting. Mr. Parker then read his report, after which, on motion of Walter Clifford, who said he represented several of the New-Bedford and Fall River creditors, the five

Lemuel Le Baron Holmes inquired as to the method of issuing notes, and Mr. Parker stated that he found in his examination no attempt to defraud. Mr. Hadley, the treasurer, had charged many things to the plant, and included in the many things to the plant, and included in the account was interest money amounting to more than \$100,000 since the factory had been in operation. There was some \$30,000 or \$40,000 of expenses, such as interest, insurance, taxes and labor, charged to the account, which looked like a means of disposing of an uncomfortable deficit. All this the expert considered misleading bookkeeping. He also explained that \$400,000 has been disbursed in dividends which ought never to have been paid.

O. H. Sampson called attention to the fact that the mills have orders which would run them for three months, and it is essential to fill them at once.

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS AGAIN.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN BUILDING AND LOAN AS-

SOCIATION TO BE WOUND UP THIS TIME. Knoxville, Tenn., April 16.—The big Southern Building and Loan Association is again in the hands of receivers, and this time its affairs will be wound up in the courts. For four days Chancellor Lindsay has listened to arguments and speeches in this case, ten prominent lawyers being employed. At the close of the speeches this afternoon the jury named Major Daniel A. Carpenter and John W. Conner as receivers, and instructed them to wind up the affairs of the association without cost to the stockholders.

In his opinion Judge Lindsay said that if the association was not insolvent it was right at the danger line. wound up in the courts. For four days Chancellor

KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING.

BOY BICYCLIST HURLED TO HIS DEATH BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN IN SIGHT OF HIS FATHER.

Monmouth Junction, N. J., April 16 (Special) .-The dangerous grade crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Livingston Park, in Mudlesex County, about half-way between New-Brunswick and Franklin Park, was this afternoon the scene of another accident by which a bicyclist lost his life.

The carriage road and the railroad meet at this point at an angle of about 45 degrees. Two bley-clists, father and son, named Mahler, living in New-York, were riding from New-Brunswick toward Monmouth Junction. Both were in bicycle cos-

tume. The son was riding ahead of his father a

distance of several feet, and both were speeding along at a fair gait. The son apparently did not notice the approach of express train No. Si, which leaves New-York at o'clock, and rode on the tracks, getting almost front of the engine before he saw his danger. it was too late to stop, and the boy made a desperate effort to speed ahead. The front wheel of the bleycle had hardly cleared the tracks when the locomotive was upon the helpless rider, throwing him and the bicycle several feet away. The train was stopped, and in the mean while the father had ridden over to find the dead body of his son. The body was only slightly mutilated, but death had been instantaneous. The wheel was death had been instantaneous. The wheel was broken to pieces. The body was brought to Monmouth Junction and taken to the home of the yardmaster. The latter at once sent word to County Physician Samuel Long, in New-Brunswick, but the physician was out of town and had not reached Monmouth Junction at midnight.

The boy was named Carroll Mahler, and was about sixteen years old. The father is Lee Manler, and is about thirty-eight years old. He was nearly crazed by the sad affair, and with difficulty could be induced to retire last night.

COMMEMORATING LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Springfield, Ill., April 16. Services commemorative Springfield, Ill., April 16.—Services commemorative of the death of Abraham Lincoln, thirty-two years ago, were held last night in Representative Hall, which was well filled by citizens of Springfield and members of the General Assembly. After prayer by the Rev. D. G. Bradford, chaplain of the House, there were songs and recitations and an address by Representative Clark J. Tisdel, followed by closing remarks by Representative W. G. Cochran.

DECLINE TO ACCEPT THEIR MINISTER. Newburg, N. Y., April 16 (Special).-Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, refuses to accept the Rev. Alfred Coons, of Peekskill, as its pastor, and is in open rebellion against Bishop Mer-rill, who recently made the new appointment. The present pastor of Grace Church, the Rev. R. E. Wilson, has greatly endeared himself to the members. The Bishop has sent him to the Peekskii church to be vacated by Mr. Coons. There is no feeling against Mr. Coons personally. The congregation's sentiment crystallized last night in the adoption of resolutions refusing to receive the Rev. Mr. Coons